

Detective, in Rage, Chokes And Beats 30

Red-Faced Aid of Lahey Slugs Men and Attacks Women and Children in Two-Hour Terror Reign

Herds Them Into Back Room of Bar

Police Brutality Rebuked in Night Court and All of Prisoners Released

A big, red-faced detective of Chief Inspector Lahey's staff terrorized the vicinity of Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, sometimes known as Paddy's Market, for two hours yesterday afternoon. He blackjacked men, some of them fellow policemen who attempted to expostulate at his conduct; he dragged women screaming through the street, half tearing their clothes from their bodies; he held thirty or more men, women and children prisoners in the back room of a former saloon for almost two hours.

All of his prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street police station, and against twenty-four men who bore no visible signs of the treatment they had received charges of disorderly conduct were made. The others, including the detective and his aid, were taken to "beat it." The detective did not appear in Night Court against his prisoners, and all were discharged by Magistrate Nolan, who expressed indignation at the treatment.

Seizes Every One He Meets

From 3 p. m. until 5 p. m., the detective was seizing every one he came across, dragging drivers from the seats of trucks, children from the sidewalks and women from the stoops of their homes, and herding them into the back room. In that period, it is said, at least three telephone calls for help were sent to the West Forty-seventh Street police station.

The situation became so alarming that two of the police who were in the neighborhood in this case were armed with an enormous automobile for the purpose of driving the detective and his aid away from the West Forty-seventh Street police station for assistance. Captain Thomas Donohue, of that station, was called to the scene as the red-faced detective was about to leave.

The latter, with two other detectives, one of whom is said to be Milton Kaufman, snatched from West Forty-third Street about 3 o'clock. On reaching Patrick Coen's restaurant at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue, which still has all the architectural character of a building, the detective converted into a restaurant, although the red-faced detective pulled his two companions inside.

"I'm going to clean this place up," he is said to have remarked.

The cleaner-up started with a "venerable man who was eating bean soup in the back room."

"What the hell are you doing?" demanded the red-faced detective of the aged soup eater who was sitting at the "Eating soup," replied the old man. "Bean soup."

It failed to turn the wrath of the red-faced detective. In fact, something else was picked up to enrage him. From that moment he was bent on knocking the old man out of his chair with a blow of a blackjack, seized the plate of soup and dashed it to the floor.

"Hey, lay off!" one of the other two detectives admonished him. "Be easy, be easy."

By way of reply, the cleaner-up is said to have struck his fellow detective with the blackjack. Then he went into what used to be the barroom. There he found the red-faced detective and bartender. The four were gathered about a ticker. The big detective shouldered them roughly aside, plucked the ticker by the roots and flung it on the floor.

"I'm cleaning up this place," he announced. "Get in there!"

Throws Victims In

He motioned toward the backroom, where an amazed and mildly indignant old man was picking himself up on a floor that was slippery with bean soup. Those who hesitated in obeying the order were seized by the collar and dragged into the back room.

Leaving one of his companions to guard the prisoners, the red-faced detective went outside to seek more. He strode belligerently through Forty-third Street, flourishing a blackjack and all upon whom he looked with disfavor speedily found themselves in the back room.

Two of the first prisoners he made on the street were women. They were dragged through the street with such violence that their waists were torn from their shoulders. After them came a man, a woman and a child. The man, a Jew, of 664 Ninth Street, and Robert Hastings, of 112 West Fifth Street, were sent tumbling into the impromptu prison.

On the next excursion the detective (Continued on page six)

Screen Patrons Abroad

See Wrong Fight Films

Operator Fainted Ere Dempsey Won, but Promoters Beat Official Pictures Across

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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LONDON, July 28.—Screen "fans" in England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland have been looking at the wrong pictures of the Dempsey-Carpenter battle in Jersey City on July 2. The photographs of the fight, which were turned up here today, and obtained a permanent injunction from Justice Bevis against the exhibitors of the unauthorized films.

In the hearing it was brought out that the unofficial pictures were taken by a photographer with a telephoto lens from the top of a water tank at a factory near the arena in Jersey City. The photographs of the fight were shown all right, but he fainted at the beginning of the fourth. He succeeded in getting what purported to be pictures of the fourth round also, and joining the three to the first already had and rushing them aboard, the promoters went all over the Continent and exhibited the pictures for a week without molestation. It was not until the agent for the official films arrived that the impostors were apprehended.

Hylan Denies Gift of Auto Before Any One Accuses Him

Replies to Meyer Charge That He's Had Costly Presents, Saying Commissioner Harris Gave Him No Car; Senator Smith Tells of 'Sugar' on Police Bill

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, in replying Wednesday to a letter received by him from Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, said: "To begin with, why not have Commissioner Hirschfeld examine the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police as to gifts of great value received by them?"

It is possible that such gifts were given by men dependent upon the Mayor and the Police Commissioner for public favors and appointments. Mayor Hylan, in replying yesterday to this suggestion of Senator Meyer's, said:

"In a statement given out by Senator Meyer, chairman of the Meyer investigating committee, and carried in today's paper, and intimating that I was the recipient of an automobile from Special Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Harris, I desire to say that this statement is absolutely untrue."

Senator Meyer pointed out last night that he had not referred in any way to the automobile or to Mr. Harris. In answer to the suggestion of

Senator Meyer regarding the questioning of Mayor Hylan and the Police Commissioner, Commissioner Hirschfeld said that he intended going on with the investigation in his own way, and added that he would investigate some other legislation introduced by other members of the Meyer committee.

Senator C. Ernest Smith, of Staten Island, who originally introduced the bill making the jobs of detectives permanent and increasing their salaries, testified yesterday before Hirschfeld that he became eager to "get from under" when he learned that a slush fund was being raised to put the bill through the legislature. He said that the bill had been given to him to introduce by Assemblyman Franklin W. Judson, of Rochester, and that he first learned of Senator Lusk's intention of introducing the bill and pushing it through on April 7, when Lusk introduced it.

Assemblyman Judson's interest in (Continued on page four)

Laresch Guilty, 2d Degree, in Horton Murder

Jury Out Six and Half Hours in Convicting Slayer of Police Officer; Sentenced to Twenty Years to Life

More Indictments Hinted

Nicholas Laresch, who has been on trial before Judge Crain and a jury in General Sessions, charged with the murder, on December 16 last, of Police Lieutenant Floyd Horton, was last night found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced immediately to a term of twenty years to life in state's prison. His counsel, Bernard H. Sandler, announced that he would appeal from the verdict.

The jury deliberated for six and a half hours. Little emotion was shown by the defendant or Mrs. Horton, wife of the slain man, who had been in attendance throughout the trial, when the foreman announced the decision. Judge Crain, in imposing the sentence, said that the defendant's counsel announced that he would appeal, said:

"In the light of the evidence in this case, the jury has been merciful to this defendant. The verdict is fully justified by the evidence."

Laresch said, in giving his pedigree, that he was a chauffeur, thirty-five years old and married. He gave his address as 203 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. In 1912 he was convicted before Judge Mulqueen of grand larceny and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He will remain in the Tombs for a week before starting his sentence.

Mrs. Horton shook Judge Crain's hand when he stepped down from the bench after adjourning court.

Intimations of further indictments and trials for the murder of Lieutenant Horton were made by Assistant District Attorney Brothers in summing up. Mr. Sandler had asserted that Mrs. Horton, who had lived at the apartment house near which the shooting occurred, and Cavanaugh, the former superintendent of the house, had gained immunity from prosecution by appearing before the grand jury. The Assistant District Attorney replied:

"No one has secured immunity. We are now trying Nicholas Laresch for murder in the first degree. We now have the whole truth of the slaying of Lieutenant Horton and the man who was with him. We will come into court again with further indictments in this case."

Mr. Sandler attacked the methods of the police and the District Attorney's office in handling the investigation and declared that Mrs. Brooks was responsible for the shooting of Horton. Judge Crain's charge was brief. He reviewed the testimony and told the jury to give the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt. The jury retired at 2:18 p. m. At 5 o'clock a request was made for the reading of the testimony given by Mrs. Emerson Rogers, an eyewitness, and the jury filed into the courtroom. The twelve men retired again and at 7 o'clock went out to dinner.

Weeks Makes Rules for Safety of Army Flyers

Accidents to Military Pilots Cause Secretary of War to Take Action

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Aroused by accidents to army air men and civilians in two months, Secretary of War Weeks today issued rigid rules governing all flying over cities, towns and other built-up districts. The rules prohibit "stunt" flying.

Except in taking off and landing immediately thereafter, or in landing of the heavier-than-air type, army aviators are prohibited from flying at a lower altitude than 1,000 feet. Lighter-than-air types of airplanes, which include free balloons and blimps, must be at a minimum altitude of 400 feet.

While the regulations apply only to army aircraft, similar restrictions are expected to be issued by other government departments navigating the air.

When Out of Town

Make sure of getting your copy of The Tribune by having your city newsdealer advise you to forward The Tribune to your out-of-town address. Or if it is more convenient telephone Beekman 3000.

New York Tribune

Famine Kills 20,000 a Day in Russia

Hordes of Fugitives From Devastated Districts Besiege Cities Crying for Food to Save Lives

Red Troops Fight Oncoming Masses

Dead Line Drawn in Effort to Prevent Mad Rush Into Rest of Europe

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, July 28.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons are dying daily of starvation in Russia, according to Bolshevik newspapers reaching Berlin. With each succeeding day the situation in Russia appears to grow more critical.

The horrors of the great plague that swept Europe in the fourth century are being recalled by the Russians in their present disaster. The number of famine sufferers is estimated at 30,000,000. The huge masses of people that are fleeing from the villages are now actually besieging the cities in a demand for bread.

Thousands at Volga Crossings

At some of the crossings on the Volga there are thousands of wagons with miserable human freight gathered in a desperate effort to escape from the starvation area.

The elemental movement has given rise to bloody battles, in which the Red soldiers have fought with bullets and sabres to check the advance of the starving, ragged peasants and save the cities from pillage and destruction at their hands.

The Soviet official newspapers in Moscow announced the establishment of a regular famine front at which the Bolshevik army is trying to halt the mad onrush of the starving millions. This front runs southward from Murmansk past Petrograd and through Pskov, Minsk, Kiev, Ekaterinburg, Mariampol, Taganrog and Rostov-on-Don to Torgovaya, in Kuban province. Thence it swings toward Turkestan and stretches into Siberia as far as Irkutsk.

The entire region within this front line is under martial law and admission beyond it is permissible only on special passes from the extraordinary commission.

This population in the famine stricken area covers three-fourths of Russia, is subsisting on insects, frogs, roots and the bark of trees. Rats have become a delicacy in many places.

Cholera Epidemic Spreads

The lack of food is rapidly fanning the cholera epidemic throughout Russia. According to the Pravda, 24,000 cholera cases were registered in Moscow in the month of June.

Premier Lenin has again offered to place the entire relief work in stricken Russia in the hands of American organizations and give them complete freedom of action. He has thus far brought sufficient relief to the country to counteract the demand for the extremists for a mass foraging advance into Poland, Rumania and the Baltic states.

Invasion of East Europe Feared

As relief comes, Europe may witness a new famine by Russian hordes, such as has not occurred since the advance of the Mongols across the Russian steppes. It is feared that the Soviet army cannot indefinitely hold the famine stricken areas, and hosts of starving people, driven mad by hunger and disease, are trying desperately to break.

Although the leaders of the Soviet government are now trying to organize and put in operation some sort of a relief plan, the rank and file of the Red parties are throwing up their hands, feeling that the situation is hopeless.

The latest decrees of the Moscow government regarding the so-called tax-free trade have proved useless, as the peasants have nothing to give or sell. According to the Kravatsky Gazette, bread costs more at Pskov, Cheliabinsk, Orenburg and Viatka than in Moscow and Petrograd.

Government Changes Possible

A fact which is regarded as symptomatic of possible developments in Russia is the open discussion in Moscow of expected changes in the Soviet government. These changes will depend upon which faction is victorious, viz., the Bolsheviks or the Whites. Further, the invasion of Europe in search of bread, the upper hand instead of Lenin, who still hopes to keep within bounds the country, has been taken Russia. Food rationing in Moscow and Petrograd has been discontinued. Bread is selling in the capital for 4,000 rubles a pound, potatoes at 18,000 rubles a pound, butter at 20,000 and meat at 20,000 rubles.

Advices received from Russia indicate that the chief causes of the famine are a terrific, unprecedented drought and the economic conditions under which crops have been raised the last four years. Fearing constantly that their (Continued on next page)

Three Die and 17 Are Felled As Heat Wave Blankets City

New York's sticky, sweltering weather continued yesterday. The efforts of citizens to obtain relief also continued, but they had little success. The day's highest temperature was 86 degrees, recorded at P. M. by the Weather Bureau. A thermometer in Park Row which has been informing collarless and coat-

less nightworkers just how uncomfortable they really are registered 81 degrees at 10 o'clock tonight.

Morris Mutnak, sixty years old, of 99 Henry Street, was found lying on the floor at his home yesterday morning in an unconscious condition. He was later pronounced dead by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, who said he had been overcome by heat.

Nathan Burthar, sixty-five years old, a retired business man, of 163 Beach Eighty-third Street, Rockaway Beach, was taken ill from heat prostration yesterday morning. He died in a short time. Maria Nicita, seven months old, of 157 Seventh Street, Long Island City, died from the heat at her home.

Two Nations Ask Delay on Arms Parley

Britain and Japan Ask Conference Postponement, and France May Follow Their Lead

British Arrange Advance Council

Lloyd George Declared to Be Ready to Attend 'Preliminary' on This Side

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Postponement of the armament limitation conference was urged on Secretary of State Hughes to-day by both the British and Japanese ambassadors. While no official confirmation has been received of the cable dispatches from France that the date desired by President Harding, November 11, would not be satisfactory, there is no reason advanced here to doubt the desire of France to have the conference postponed.

So that while three of the five powers, excluding China, desires a postponement, the United States, is opposed to delay, and Italy has not been heard from on this particular point.

The urgent desire of the British is to make arrangements which will permit the Premier of Australia and New Zealand, now in England, to have time to discuss all issues involved before the Washington conference. Sir Auckland Geddes, in urging a postponement on Mr. Hughes to-day, suggested that perhaps a preliminary conference might be held in August which these premiers might attend on their way home. The time suggested, the formal conference could be held later. On account of the heat here it was suggested that this preliminary conference be held in some city other than Washington.

Hughes Favors Speed

It was learned that the Administration opposed this suggestion even more strongly than it opposed a postponement of the conference.

It was also learned that the Administration will be obliged to yield to a brief postponement, perhaps until next spring, though Mr. Hughes is moving heaven and earth to bring the British and Japanese to this point of view, so that an agreement may be reached speedily and the heavy armament expenses of the powers involved be curtailed as soon as possible.

The objection expressed by Ambassador Shidehara is that his Foreign Office does not believe it would be possible in the time before November to compile the data its representatives would require.

Both President Harding and Secretary Hughes have known for some days, as has been pointed out, that the British dominion. Premiers desired a postponement. The view taken by the Administration, however, has been that the Pacific and Far Eastern questions of far too great concern to be postponed, except for strong reasons.

The view had been made known informally to the British so that Administration officials learned that not only were the British urging postponement, but that the Japanese were, too, were urging the same thing.

Real Reason Uncertain

In some well informed quarters it is believed that the Japanese are anxious to have the exchange of views before the meeting of the conference, and that this, rather than the reason assigned—lack of time to compile the data—was the real explanation of their desire for more time.

Whatever may be the real reason, the fact that there are now three powers of the big five urging postponement, with the possibility that another, Italy, may join them, caused a very strong impression here to-night that this government would accept the situation and make the best of it.

It was pointed out by one very high official that after all the time would not be entirely lost, as informal conversations to the Washington conference would continue, perhaps leading toward a condition where an agreement might be much more speedily reached when the conference formally meets.

LONDON, July 28 (By The Associated Press).—It was stated in official circles here to-day that a meeting preliminary to the Washington conference on disarmament, Pacific and Far Eastern problems, to be held within six weeks at some Canadian city or a city in the United States, was being planned. The meeting was virtually a certainty, although it was admitted that the attitude of Washington on such an agreement was as yet unknown in London.

The program of the Washington conference would be arranged at the preliminary meeting.

Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, plans to head the British representatives, while Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand also would attend the meeting on their way to their homes.

Ship Board Threatens Rate War Against British Lines

Sends Ultimatum Demanding Fair Share of Ocean Traffic and Expects Foreign Countries to Yield; Bases Action on Shut-Out in Egyptian Cotton

LONDON, July 26 (By The Associated Press).—The United States Shipping Board, it was learned here to-day, has delivered an ultimatum to the British shipping lines that unless its ships are accorded fair treatment in contracts for the transport of cotton from Alexandria, Egypt, to the United Kingdom and the United States, the Shipping Board will "declare an open market" and haul anything anywhere at any rate.

The board also will invoke the retaliatory measures embodied in the Jones act under which vessels owned by unfair competitors are excluded from the United States ports, the ultimatum declared.

Ready to Retaliate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (By The Associated Press).—Aggressive measures have been adopted by the Shipping Board to insure fair treatment for American merchant ships in the award of trading privileges in foreign ports.

Northcliffe, Snubbed, Lays It to Curzon

British Embassy Cancels Invitation to Dinner and Publisher Replies With Scathing Attack

Echo of London Times Dispute

Foreign Secretary Using Methods He Employed in India, He Charges

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Blaming Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, for the withdrawal of an invitation to stop at the British Embassy here and for cancellation of a formal embassy dinner to-night to which all the notables of Washington were to be invited, Lord Northcliffe, the celebrated British newspaper owner, boiled over with indignation to-night.

In an authorized statement the famous editor intimated that Lord Curzon was employing methods in the conduct of the foreign service which he had learned in India.

Lord Northcliffe plainly indicated that the snubbing administered to him by the embassy was due to his recent criticisms in The London Times of Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. The Times has opposed the proposed personal attendance of Lloyd George and Lord Curzon at the Washington conference on armament limitation and Pacific and Far Eastern questions, and it was out of this that the controversy grew. The criticisms, which attracted world-wide attention, were made just prior to Lord Northcliffe's sailing for New York on his trip round the world.

Kept Temper All Day

The blazing out to-night of Lord Northcliffe was the more surprising, because earlier in the day, although he had already gone to the Willard Hotel instead of to the embassy, and though he had already invited several guests to dine with him privately instead of arranging to go to the big dinner, the famous publisher had been most cautious in his conversations with newspaper men about the whole matter. He had been saying, in effect, that he was not going to the embassy, but that he was going to the Willard Hotel, and that he was going to the Willard Hotel, and that he was going to the Willard Hotel.

One of the amendments offered was by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts. It proposed to require that all agreements made with respect to refunding should be subject to ratification by the Senate.

Senator La Follette, Republican, and Senators Simmons, Gerry and Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democrats, voted against reporting the bill. With the exception of Senator La Follette, all Republicans present voted for a favorable report. Senator Reed was absent, but was recorded against the bill.

Senators McLean and Dillingham, Republicans, were absent, but were recorded for the bill. Those who voted for a favorable report included Senators Penrose, Watson, Smoot, McCumby, Curtis, Calder, Dillingham and McLean, Republicans, and Williams, Democrat. Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia, was absent and not recorded, and Senator Jones, of New Mexico, also was absent and not recorded.

Senator Penrose will report the bill next week with a voluminous statement in support of it.

Mellon Is Heard

The action came after Secretary of the Treasury Mellon appeared before the committee and presented a communication to Senator Penrose in which he held this government is committed by former official action to the Treasury to the postponement of interest for two or three years—more than two of which have elapsed; that he would not be charged on postponed interest for the next year out of the three, and that the Rathbone negotiations as to refunding did not obligate this government.

Senator Penrose's letter to Senator Penrose was in response to a recent (Continued on page three)

Bernstorff Wants Envoy To U. S. to Speak English

Urges Importance of Presenting German Views to Americans in Their Language

BERLIN, July 28 (By The Associated Press).—Count Johann von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, writing in connection with the discussion of the forthcoming treaty with the United States, urges the extreme importance of appointing German Ambassador to Washington being able to make a public speech in fluent English. Any other language, he declares, would be worthless to the German diplomat, who is expected to be able to present the view of his nation and the attitude of his government to the American people in their own language.

The ambassador also should be a man unencumbered by any of the many unhappy recollections of the late war. Count von Bernstorff thinks much depends on whether the United States Secretary is expected to be in common with Great Britain, will attempt to erect a barrier against "French continental imperialism." He says French politics "is driving us into the arms of the English-speaking nations and therefore it is incumbent on us to familiarize ourselves with the American and the English to a greater degree than heretofore."

It is also said that Ambassador Geddes was not invited to the embassy dinner to-night by Lord Northcliffe to President Harding. Lord Northcliffe was so informed in New York. However, he was personally invited to see the President and Cabinet, and hence called on them on his own account. He was with President Harding for an hour and a half to-day, and previously called on Secretary of Commerce Hoover and visited with him.

R. Leslie Craigie, secretary to the British Embassy, denied the story, saying that Lord Northcliffe had not invited him to the embassy dinner to-night.

Two Die as Cloudburst Erases Wyoming Village

Woman Camper and Grandson Drowned; 100 in Beulah Made Homeless by Flood

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—Two persons were drowned in a cloudburst that practically wiped out Beulah, Wyo., a village fourteen miles west of Spearfish, S. D., early to-day, according to advices reaching Omaha this afternoon.

The known dead are Mrs. William Power, of Missouri Valley, Iowa, and John Dwyer, her grandson, of Chadron, Neb. The two were members of a tourist party which had camped for the night in a canyon near the village. A relief train has left Chadron. It will be several days before wire communication can be reestablished, it is reported.

Stragglers entering Spearfish told of destruction by flood waters, which wiped out practically the entire village, consisting of about 100 inhabitants. Loss in livestock on ranches along the Spearfish canyon will be great, reports stated.